UNIT 6:

Final Evaluation

Overview

This unit contains the final examination for this course. An answer sheet is provided at the back of the study guide. Please blacken the circle that corresponds to the correct answer on the answer sheet.

Answers to this exam can be found in Appendix B.

FINAL EVALUATION

Directions: Read each item carefully, select the correct answer, and blacken the corresponding circle on the answer sheet provided in the back of the self-study guide. Each answer counts 5 points.

1. Which of the following statements best describes a hospital's involvement in hazardous materials and events?

   a) Hospitals are seldom involved in hazardous materials incidents.
   b) A hospital's primary purpose is to help diagnose the nature of the hazardous chemical.
   c) A hospital's involvement primarily centers around the decontamination of patients.
   d) A hospital's involvement in hazardous materials incidents may take many forms, including diagnosis of the hazardous material and treatment of contaminated patients.

2. Compliance issues regarding hazardous materials are designated by which of the following groups?

   a) State and local transportation agencies
   b) The Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals
   c) EPA, NRC, and OSHA
   d) FBI, DOT, FEMA

3. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperatures best describes which type of DOT hazardous materials classification?

   a) Class 2—Gases
   b) Class 1—Explosives
   c) Class 6—Toxic (poisonous) materials and infectious substances
   d) Class 7—Radioactive materials

4. What type of injury is not likely to occur from a chemical?

   a) Bone damage
   b) Severe and deep tissue burns
   c) Eye damage
   d) Laceration or puncture to the skin

5. Which of the following is most likely to be a source of hazardous materials within the home?

   a) Recycled garbage
   b) Household cleaning products
   c) Heating pad
   d) Lawnmower

6. What is the purpose of a hospital emergency/disaster response plan?

   a) It describes the policies and procedures that should be followed in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
   b) It's a reference tool for external responders to an emergency.
   c) It ensures that the hospital is in compliance with OSHA regulations.
   d) It's a training tool for hospital personnel.

7. Which of the following statements best describes what procedure should be followed by the person first responding to a hazardous materials emergency call?

   a) Refer the call to the safety officer.
   b) Contact the security officer immediately.
   c) Assume the victim(s) are contaminated until proven otherwise—and base any actions on that assumption.
   d) Notify the hospital's admission office of potential patients' arrival.

8. Under what circumstances is isolation necessary when dealing with hazardous materials events?

   a) When radioactive contamination is suspected
   b) When hazardous materials emit vapors or gases
   c) When hazardous materials contamination is known or suspected.
   d) During the hospital evacuation

9. What is the purpose of a control zone?

   a) To establish an area for the reception of contaminated patients
   b) To differentiate the controlled (contaminated) area from the noncontrolled (uncontaminated) area
   c) To control the flow of traffic into the hospital
   d) To set up barriers to prevent the media's access

10. When should you use Level C personal protection equipment?

    a) When the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is needed
    b) When only minimal skin protection is required
    c) When you don't need much skin and eye protection
    d) When you don't require a high level of respiratory protection

11. Under what conditions would you take samples of emesis, sputum, and urine?

    a) When external contamination is suspected
    b) When internal contamination is suspected
    c) When you need to locate contaminated areas
    d) When there is the possibility of a lawsuit for incorrect actions

12. What is gross decontamination?

    a) Cross-contamination
    b) A type of secondary decontamination
    c) A lethal contaminant
    d) The removal or chemical alteration of the majority of a contaminant

13. If you remove the biological (etiologic) contamination hazards through destroying microorganisms and their toxins, what mechanism of decontamination did you use?

    a) Emulsification
    b) Disposal
    c) Disinfection
    d) Absorption

14. What is the name of a reference tool that is produced by chemical manufacturers that provides information on the chemical identity of the hazardous material, its known acute and chronic effects, and exposure limits, among other things?

    a) The Emergency Response Guidebook for Selected Hazardous Materials
    b) Chemical Hazards Information Response System
    c) Material Safety Data Sheet
    d) CHEMTREC

15. Which of the following is an inaccurate statement regarding radiation?

    a) X-rays are a significant source of radiation.
    b) More than 80 percent of our exposure to radiation comes from natural sources.
    c) Radiation comes from outer space, the ground, and even from our own bodies.
    d) There was no radiation present prior to 1944.

16. If you have an diagnostic X-ray, then you have been:

    a) Externally irradiated
    b) Contaminated
    c) Made radioactive.
    d) Exposed to potentially lethal doses of radiation

17. Alpha and beta particles and gamma rays are examples of:

    a) Atoms
    b) Ionizing radiation
    c) Neutrons
    d) Isotopes

18. The SI unit for quantity of radioactive material is:

    a) Becquerel
    b) Millicurie
    c) Microcurie
    d) Curie

19. How is the exposure rate generally expressed?

    a) In Roentgens per hour
    b) In Gray
    c) In Radiation absorbed dose
    d) In Microcurie

20. How can you reduce the exposure to ionizing radiation?

    a) Stand at least two inches away from the radiation source.
    b) Spend as little time as possible in a radiation field.
    c) Avoid standing next to a metal doorway.
    d) Don’t live near a nuclear facility.